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The Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative

## **“Science-Based” Approach to Transmutation Fuel Development**

**Douglas L. Porter**

From a recent presentation by  
Kemal O. Pasamehmetoglu  
Transmutation Fuels Campaign Director

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# Presentation Contents

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- **Campaign Mission and Objectives (Old and New!)**
- **Campaign “Science-Based” Implementation Strategy**
- **Campaign Grand Challenges**
- **Execution Strategy**
- **M&S Needs and Interfaces**

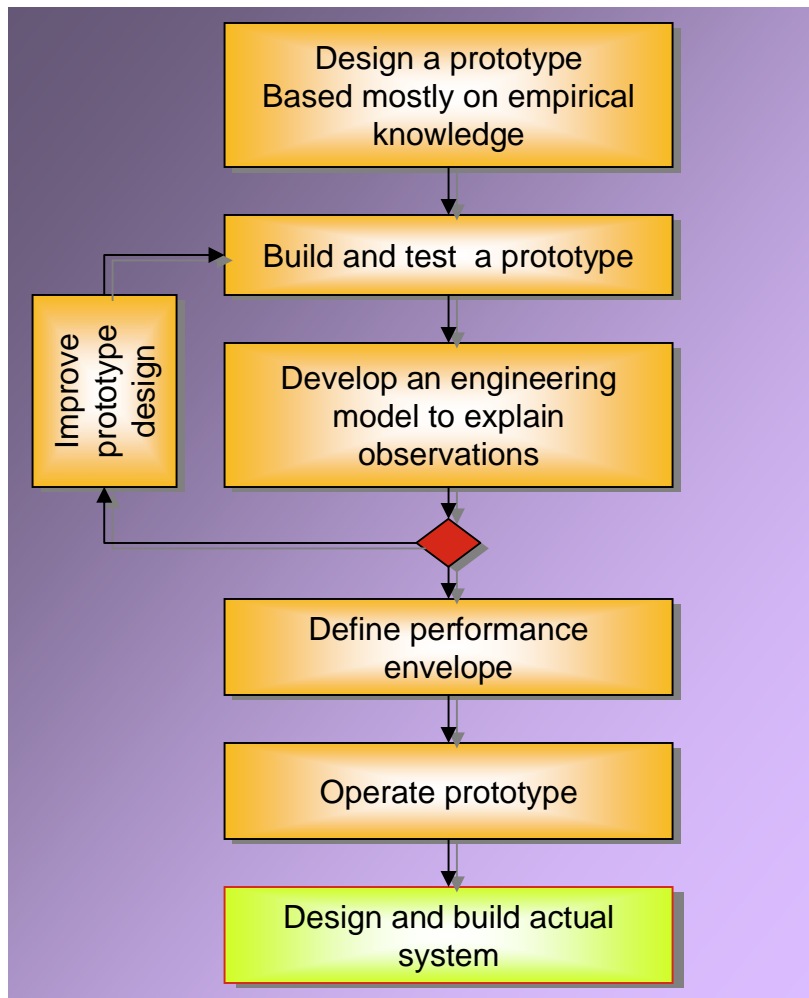


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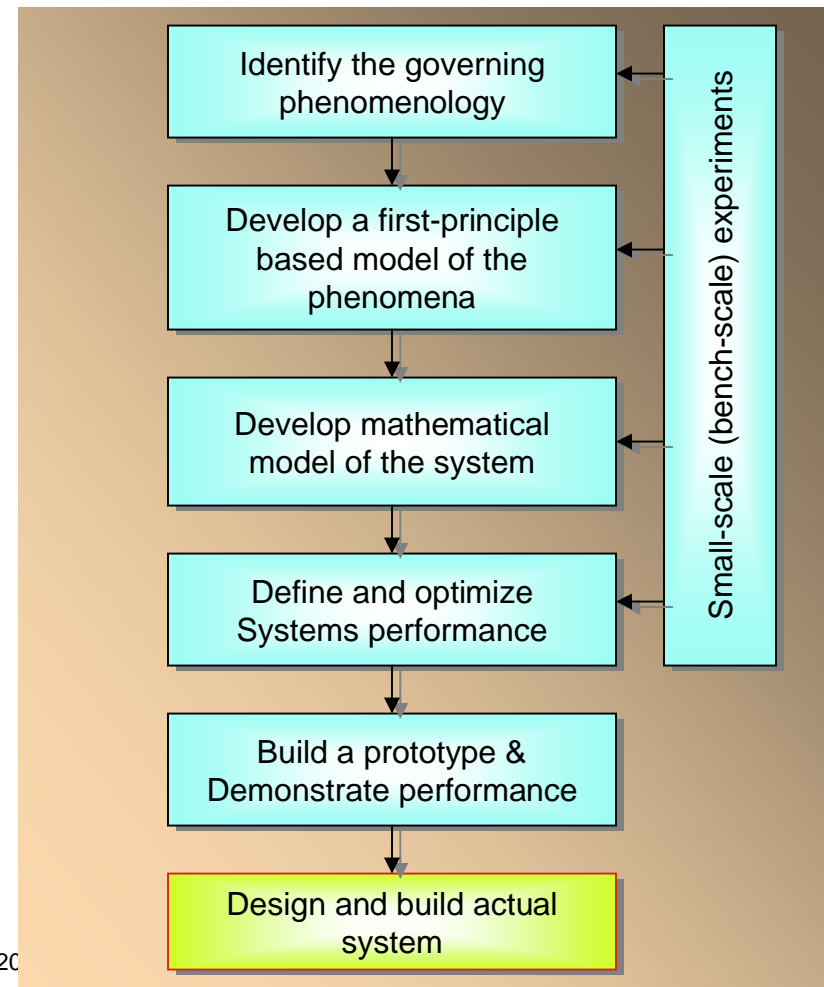
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# Prototype-Based vs. Science-Based Approaches

## Engineering Approach Empirical - Observational



## "Science-Based" Approach Predictive





## Mission and Objective (OLD)

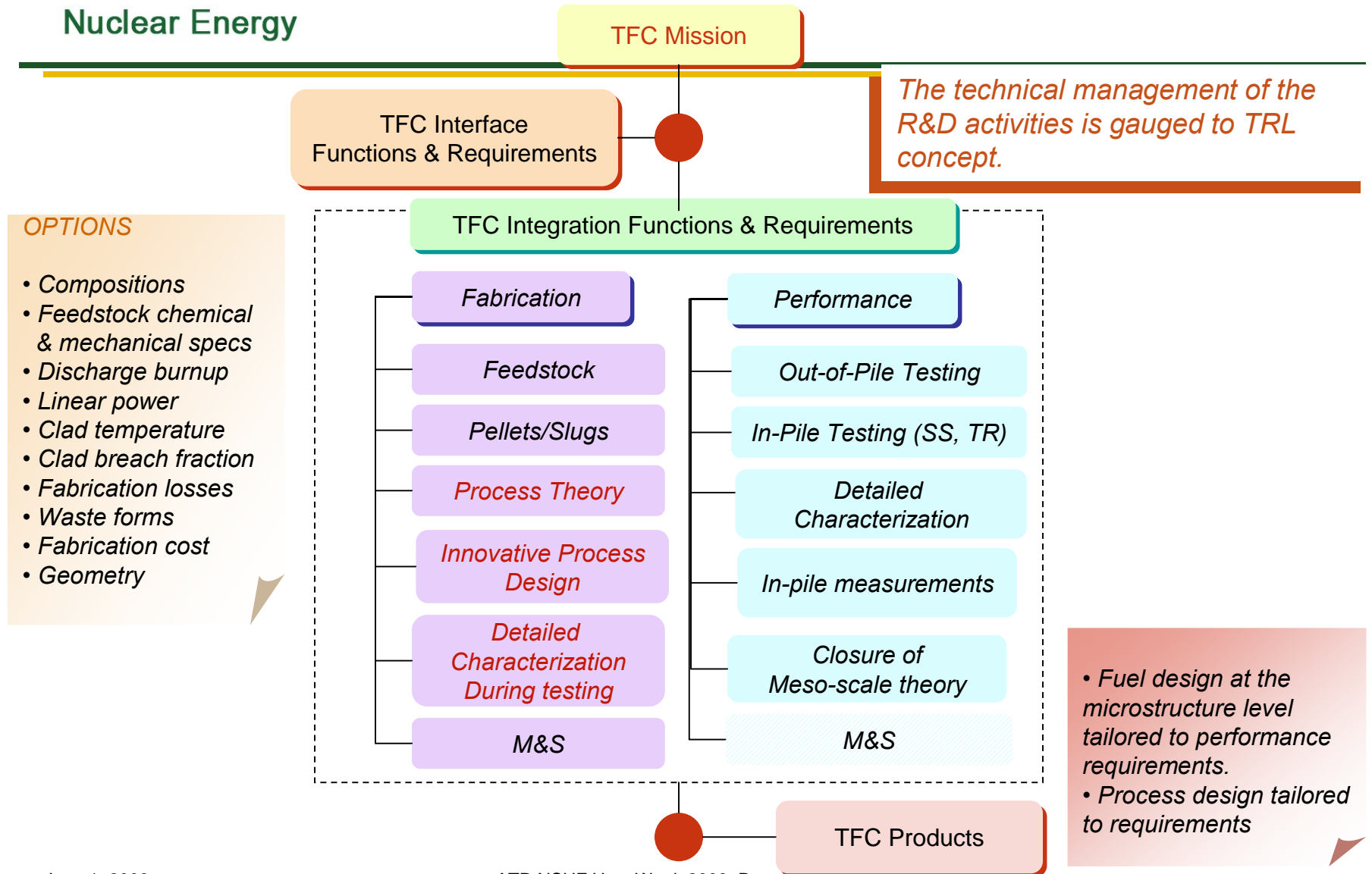
- The **Mission** of the Transmutation Fuel Campaign (TFC) is to perform research development and demonstration (RD&D) activities leading to the generation of data, methods and models **to demonstrate** fast reactor transmutation fuels/targets **fabrication process and performance envelopes**.
- The 20-year **Objective** of the TFC is to complete the **qualification** of an initial form of transmutation fuel/target for use in fast burner reactors over the entire range of compositions to obtain closure of the fuel cycle while maintaining the commercial competitiveness for nuclear energy.  
*The success of meeting the objective is heavily dependent on the scientific explanation of the **observed fuel behavior**.*
- *Qualification means demonstration that the fuel will perform predictably and acceptably under normal operations and transient conditions. This will be achieved by targeted testing and advanced modeling and simulation.*



- The **Mission** of the Transmutation Fuel Campaign (TFC) is to perform research and development (R&D) activities on fuel system's behavior under irradiation and fabrication processes to achieve multi-fold improvements for in-pile performance and process efficiency.
- The 20-year **Objective** of the TFC is to **complete a micro-structural design of fuel systems** (fuel + cladding) that can achieve very strict fabrication process and in-pile performance requirements.  
*The success of meeting the objective is heavily dependent on the **fundamental models** (experimental & theoretical) that allow **prediction of critical phenomena** and their impact on fuel performance..*
- *Micro-structural design means being able to engineers the microstructure of homogeneous or composite fuels with strategically located additives to achieve the defined performance objectives.*



# Revised Functions & Requirements





## Possible Grand-Challenges

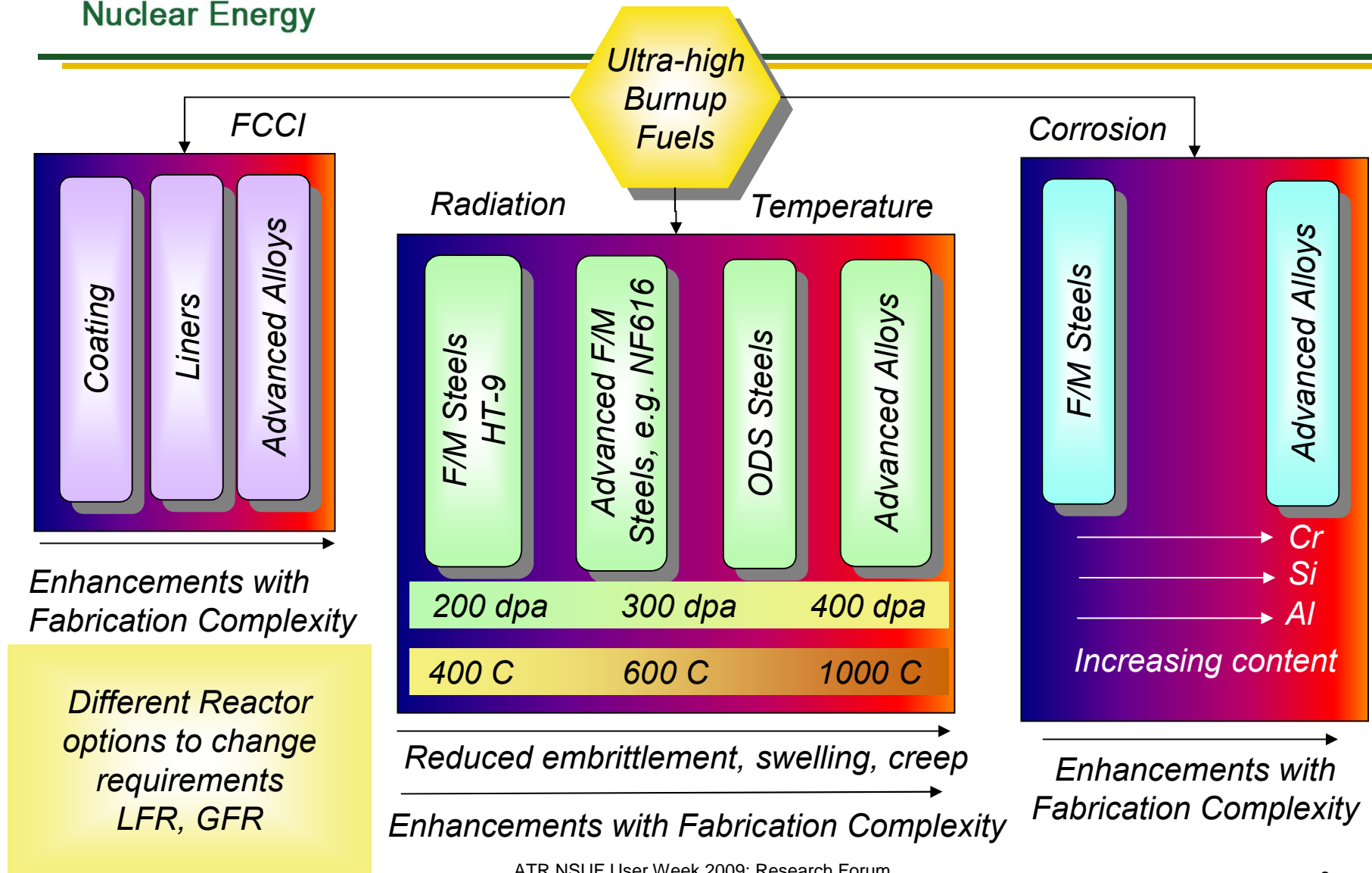
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- *Develop ultra-high burnup fuels ( $\geq 400$  MWd/kgHM) for fast reactors.*
  - this challenge will almost certainly require development of advanced cladding alloys or composites and will possibly require innovative assembly design.
  - Fuel failure fraction target: near zero ( $10^{-6}$  ??).
  
- *Develop highly reliable, repeatable, efficient and affordable fabrication processes with  $< 0.1\%$  irretrievable TRU losses and  $< 1\%$  reject/scrap rate.*



# Advances in Cladding Materials



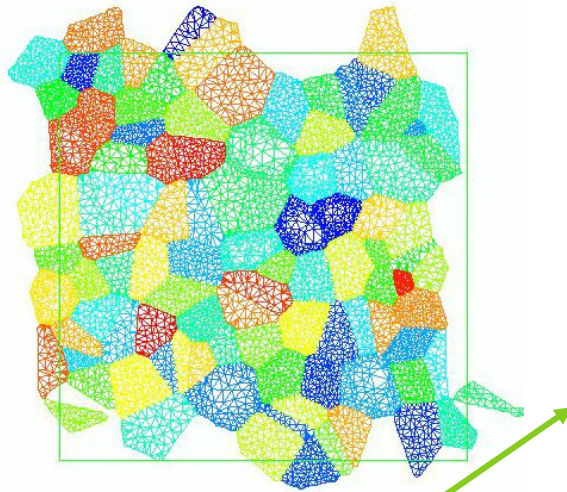




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## For the first 5-years, focus will be on mesoscale understanding of fuels and cladding materials



### ***Integrated Mesoscale Model***

Combined phase-field & FEM approach  
captures concurrent microstructure  
formation and evolution in alloy and  
oxide fuels under irradiation,  
temperature and stress

### ***Theory***

Comprehensive crystal phase-field (Cahn-Hilliard & Allen-Cahn) equations for

irradiation effects (fission-gas behavior, void swelling,...)  
alloy species redistribution, phase behavior & off-stoichiometry (in oxides)  
effects of stress and temp. gradients

***Model calibration  
& validation***

### ***Experiments***

Characterization of microstructure  
formation & evolution:

- fission-gas and void-swelling behavior
- diffusion coefficients (incl. thermo-migration and stress gradients)
- species redistribution (segregation, precipitation, ...), elastic moduli, ...



## Activities to support the revised functions and requirements

- In-pile measurements aimed at isolated phenomenology with instrumentation.

Development advanced in-pile instrumentation.

- Out-of-pile testing
- Characterization methods at micro-scale

Characterization equipment development (emphasis on hot samples)

Design of targeted in-pile and out-of-pile experiments guided by the theory and the needs of the closure models.

Design of scalable bench-scale fabrication tests with instrumentation

Micro-structural description of the fuel and cladding:

- Closure of combined transport and phase-field equations
- Separate effect testing and properties measurement needs at sub-grain scale.
- Interpretation of results at multi-grain, multi-phase scale
- Effect of nano-scale implantations

Detailed characterization of feedstock properties ★

Small-scale fabrication tests with enhanced instrumentation

Fabrication simulator using mechanistic models to scale up to engineering-scale applications

**EXPERIMENTS**

**THEORY**

**MODELING & SIMULATION**

Understanding of feedstock effects on the product quality ★

Fabrication techniques for controlling microstructure

Integral fuel-performance code to predict behavior at assembly-scale during steady-state and transient conditions.



*Interface with separations campaign*



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# MODELING & SIMULATION NEEDS



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## Modeling & Simulation Function and Requirements

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### ■ The M&S products will be used to

- Fuel formulation/design and fabrication process design
- Design of experiments and analysis of irradiation performance
- Licensing (fuel safety basis).

### Fabrication and Performance Code High-Level Requirements

#### ■ The suite of codes for fuel fabrication and performance shall

- predict the fuel element safety margin during normal reactor operation and design-basis accidents
- predict the time at which a fuel-element-cladding breach will occur
- support the fundamental understanding of fuel-element's behavior during irradiation
- aid the fuel-elements design (micro-scale & engineering designs) for optimal performance
- aid the fuel and clad fabrication process design to achieve the desired fresh fuel properties



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# Mesoscale to continuum mechanics bridging should be the near term focus

